BLAINL'S BANGOR SPEECH.

The Maine Statesman Effectively Answer the Free-Trade Critics of His Recent Utterances and Compares British and American Savings Bank Deposits to the Dismay of His Opponents -- How the Tollers Prosper and Grow Happy Under

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine opened the Repubtican campaign at Bangor, Me., on August 23, with a forc ble speech on the benefits of protection. As he stepped on the platform he was enthusiastically greeted by the multitude assembled. His speech was as

marked, as illustrating the superior concition of laboring men in the United S.etes, that the wage-workers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland did not have in the savings banks of tively small State of Massachusetts in the savings banks of that State. A day or two afterward this penderous and most significant fact was violently contradicted by many Democratic papers. They one and all perverted my statement by imputing to me the declaration that there was a banks of Massachusetts than there was in the savings banks of the British Isles. As I happened to know quite as well as the gentlemen who contradicted me the exact floures in both cases. I was very careful in seif strictly to the wage-workers in Great credit of the wage-workers in Massachusetts. It will be shown by the part of ward misquoted it. It is really in that s-ecial feature as to deposits that the pith of the whole question lies. Let me now give the figures for Great Britain and Irestead of pounds, so as to make all comparisons the more quickly apprehended, pound as equivalent to \$5.

The total amount at the close of last year in both savings and postal banks of the United Kingdom was, in round numbers, \$521,000,00d. But the whole of this sum was by no means to the credit of the wageworkers of the kingdom. Under the English law various other classes are permitted to make deposits both in the savings persons of independent means, professional men and their wives, may deposit in these institutions; so also may policemen, ures by his favorite cry, that these earnletter carriers, revenue officers, pensioners and their wives; so also may minors | New England have been made at the examount of deposits in the savings banks of in the West or the East later than the cenposits from wage workers, but of which I hundred and seventy millions (8876. | Maine will disapprove it with emphatic shall take no note, confining myself to the | 000,000) to six thousand three hundred | voice. Friends of the protective system, resavings banks proper, as in England there and seventy-five millions (\$6,375,000,000), an member with your work and with your Is no official statement as to the occupation of the depositors, but at the treasury of-To per cent. of the whole amount, or \$237 - 1860, with an aggregate wealth of thirty- interests. Return him to his post of 000,000, belong to the wage-workers of the seven hundred million (63,700,000,000). To honorable duty by an increased majority ors, I assigned them 10 per cent more than the same as the Western States, while your trust and confidence, if that is posany estimate which I received in England. So now let us reduce the estimate of the 1860 and 1880, increased only three fold, treasury of Massachusetts by 10 per cent. amounting in 1880 to eleven thousand two registered in the vote for our candidate nomination, and is too American to and assign only 65 per cent. to the credit hundred and eighty-six millions (\$11,286, of the wage-workers of that State, and the 000,000). The ratio of development between amount will be found to be \$206,000,000, or the manufacturing States of New York defender of protection. And, finally, recredit of the wage-workers of the United one half so rapid as that of the six agri- tember will be an index of how strongly In the full force of this statement. I am making comparison between the savings of cash to the credit of the wage-workers, but Harrison and Merten-two candidates who the wage-workers of a kingdom accounted the wealthiest of Europe, with a popula- long lines of railways, in improved farms, wage-workers in one of the small- grain, in the countless flocks and herds, an est States territorially of the American Umon with a population at the last the expense of the Western farmer under census of a million and three-quar- a revenue tariff bears so slight a compariters (1.783,083), and only a little more son that it can hardly be stated. Derhaps than 2,000,000 to-day. The British artisan working under a system presented come from the Southern Demoof absolute free trade, the Massachusetts crat who, forgetting the interests of his workman working under a well-organized section, is urging the revival of free trade. system of protection-the figures have He considers that he has been robbed for such portentious meaning that it is no the benefit of the North, and hugging this wonder the free-trade Democratic papers | monstrous delusion, he strives to place the fly from them and reject their conclusions. Union back under the old free-trade system of the country in accordance with its well-But they can not escape, for I am willing tem of the ante-bellum period. Yet the after vindicating as I have the correctness | beneficent effect of a protective tariff can of my statement, as made in New York, to be even better illustrated by the recent take the statement which they imputed to history and development of the South than be. me, and ask them to publish the figures by the progress of the North. By the and the comparisons which are so readily census of 1860, seventy-one years after the deducted. Admit, for the argument, that | Federal Government was organized, the | the Democratic party, was sureng in 1881 | tial, independent papers in the State,

wag -workers of that State. have saved the one sum, while the wage- end of which they had lost had the same proportional amount of de- to three times as much property as they posits in her savings and postal banks as had on that direful day when they rashly New York, the sum total would exceed fired on Sumter. three th usand millions of dollars (\$3 000,- Nor must I omit in this hasty review of 000,000), and would almost offset her gigan- the condition of our community, under a It is the Asiatic theocracy flow ishing in Motic National debt.

of a protective tariff in 1881, with the ex- mer full development. end of twenty-eight years' protection? The trade in the same States. The popuyear of protection is presumed to be 11,

protective tariff have carned \$65 per head a large surplus. The simple truth is for the total population; or, in other that the surplus was allowed to accumuprotective tariff in the United States has been enabled to save firm times as worker and the ury Department—a surplus which it was From immigrant fund...... words, the average wase-worker under a late by the maladministration of the Treasbeen enabled to save five times as much as | both the right and the duty of the Secreand postal banks. From an authoritative the revenue wage worker under a mere tary, under the law, to apply to the reduc-British publication you may learn that revenue tariff. But the Democratic advo- tion of the public debt. We are not allowed cate of free trade thicks that he can es to ascribe motives for public action, but I cape from the crushing force of these fig- can not refrain from saying that under ings of the laboring man in New York and had charge of the Treasury the surplus having accounts in their own names; so pense of the agricultural States in payment of the debt, and would not have also may "females described only as mar- the West. I first answer that manuried women, widows or spinsters;" so factures are so rapidly spreading that ment of the business of the country and to also may "trust accounts" be deposited, there are no longer agricultural States, tae loss of millions of the people's money. including all joint accounts or principally in the sense in which that term If Secretary Fairchild had followed the for minors; so also may persons engaged was used a generation ago. Under a pro- line of the law, President Cleveland would in education, male and female, which in- tective tariff manufactures are springing cludes professors in universities and col- up everywhere, and already some States which his message of last December was Gudes professors in universities and col-up everywhere, and already some States which his message of last December was improvements at navy yards ... 15,141,126 80 leges, principals and teachers in all other in the West—notably Ohio, Indiana and based. Never in the history of the world For misc-line ous expenditure, schools. The limit for any one depositor | Illinois-have an annual product from | has there been such progress in the devel-4s \$150 per year, and the amount can not manufactures amounting high up into the opment of agriculture, such vast accumuexceed \$1,000 with interest. What proper | millions. But, secondly, I answer that I | lation of material wealth, as have been re-in this country, is simply estimated. I progress and development of the 1861. The benefits have reached every found in England that the amount belong- West. For in twenty years of protective ing to actual wage-workers was various y tariff wealth has increased in a far greater workers. Our National advancement stated, some putting it as low as 10 per ratio in the agricultural States of the has been the cause of gratitude at cent. of the total deposits, while most of West than in seven manufacturing States home, of amazement and admiration those from whom I sought information put | which I have adduced in the East. In 1861, | abroad. President Cleveland now proposes It at about 25 per cent. For the sake of be- for instance, the six Western States of to interfere with the system of protection ing just and even liberal in the compari- Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, which has wrought these great results. sons let up estimate at 35 per cent. or more Kansas and Nebraska had a population of He proposed to institute dangerous experithan one-third of the total deposits, a sum two and a half millions (2,500,000) and an ments where we enjoy the full record of equivalent to \$182,000,000 belongs to actual aggregate wealth by the census of 1860 of fortunate experience; to give us change swage-workers in the kingdom. This is an eight hundred and seventy millions of dol- where we now have stability; to commit estimate many millions higher than was lars (\$870,000,000). To-day they have a us to doubt where we now have certainty; made me by an Englishman of whom I population of perhaps eleven millions (11, not to give us a system that has brought made inquiry. Let us now turn to Massa- 000 000), the equal of New York and the unprecedented prosperity, and return to a chusetts for the other side of this com- whole of New England. We can not give system which in our past history has three parison. At the close of last year the total the statistics of aggregate wealth either times ended in a bankrupt treasury and people of the United States do not unthat commonwealth was more than \$317,- sus of 1880; but in the twenty wage-workers and the capitalists of the 000,000, and this in addition to \$58, years between 1860 and 1880, these country. I do not believe the people of the trust companies and co-six Western States had increased the United States will approve of the operative banks, which also receive de- their aggregate wealth from eight President's policy. I am sure the people of Toledo Blade.

increase of more than seven fold. Now ballots the fidelity and ability with York and New England had three times | which Charles A. Boutelle, your repre fice of Massachusetts it is estimated that the population of these Western States in sentative in Congress, has labored for your State. In the case of the British deposit- day the population of these States is about of votes, and a still larger increase of their wealth in the twenty years, between sible. Remember, also, that the aggre-\$24,000,000 more than the amount to the and New England has therefore not been member that the vote of Maine in Sep-Kingdom. I beg you, gentlemen, to take cultural States which I have named. They the popular strength is consolidating in have not, it is true, the same amount to support of our splendid National ticket of they have in great and flourishing cities, represent on every page of their political tion of 35,000,000 on the one hand, and on in the increased values in great cities, in the other hand the savings of the new towns, in the prodigious products of purposes of the Republican party. increase of agricultural wealth to which Lastly, the objection to the conclusions

accurately, the slave-holding States of the of the United l'ingdom, and that on the Union, had acquired property amounting other hand the entire \$317,000,000 in the sayin the appreciate to \$6,800,000,000 Oneings banks of Massachusetts belong to the third of this total amount, or certainly over \$2,000,000,000, was reckoned as the What, then, is the inference? That the value of the negro slaves. Eleven of these wege workers among 38,000,000 of people States went into rebellion, at the workers among 2,000,000 people have saved institution of slavery, with all its the other; or, that nineteen wage-workers assured money value. They had used in England have saved \$260, while one up four annual crops for war purwage-worker in Massachusetts has saved poses. They had lost their ready money \$158.50, or that one wage-worker in Massa- and their stocks. They had lost a quarter chusetts has saved as much as twelve of a million of the youth of the land, and wage-workers in England. But I antici- had disabled as many more. They had pate the fling from the Democratic editors subjected all their fair and blooming secthat these startling statistics are in Mas- tion to the blighting and devastating influsachusetts, and that she has always been ence of the sword to as great a degree as especially favored in the accumulation of the seven years' war had afflicted Prussia, wealth by the protective tariff and has or the Napoleonic struggles had France. grown rich at the expense of other States | Coming out of the war in 1865, defeated, of the Union. Let them, then, turn to New discouraged, almost destroyed, the South-York, whose electoral vote transferred the ern people set to work, and under the in-National Administration to the Democrat c | fluence of the protective system made good | party. New York has to-day about 6,000,- the \$2,000,000,000 which they had lost in 000 of people, or perhaps somewhat less than slaves, repaired the ravages and damages one-sixth of the population of the United of war, and in the short space of fifteen Kingdom. Their savings banks contained years they had acquired by the census of ful elements within the Democratic party at the eginning of this year \$505,000,000, 1880 \$2,100,000,000 of property more than hey had possessed by the census of 1860 full equivalent of all the deposits in the if the financial and industrial condition of savings and postais banks of the whole the South could be ascertained to-day, it United Kingdom. If the United Kingdom would be found to have two and a-half

protective system, to call your attention to Or, if you please, take another State our splendid States on the shores of the intrench itself in the heart of this land of which helped to give the country a Demo- Pacific. In 1880 the mines of California eratic administration-Connecticut. With had greatly diminished in value; immi- to political and religious liberty is allowed only a little over 600,000 people at the last gration had fallen off; agriculture had not census, she has \$102,000,000 deposited in her savings banks. Or, if you choose, without further considering individual States, let us group New York with the states of the people by the considering individual of California and Oregon was but \$233.

States, let us group New York with the considering individual of California and Oregon was but \$233.

\$1,100,000,000. The amount in these re cultivated; manufactures grew rapidly, spective States belonging to wage-workers and the region which a few years ago had in every State except Connecticut is reck- been one great miners' camp became one oned at 75 per cent. Connecticut estimates of the most prosperous and promising of 65, while in New York the est mates exceed the whole Union. California and Oregon 80 per cent. But to make the statement had in twenty years, by the census of 1880. abundantly safe, take 65 per cent for the added more than \$1,250,000,000 to their whole, and you have over \$715,000,000 in | wealth, and have been accumulating far the savings banks of the seven States greater ratios during the last eight years, credited to wage workers. To state the of whose results we have no official fact, in other words, you find an American return. Besides an immense product of population of 11,000,000, in which the pres- cereals and an enormous growth of wooi, ent savings of the wage-workers are four California is entering upon the cultivation times as great as the savings of the wage- of the tropical products, which have been workers among the 38,000,000 people brought home to us over both oceans, and of Great Britain and Ireland. At if not arrested in her industrial progress this point the Democratic advocate of in the work-shop, on the farm, and in the FELLOW CITIZENS: In a brief speech free trade answers that these great gains orchard, she will acquire a prestige and which I made in the city of New York on to the wage-workers came from their in- | wealth which will put her in the front the day of my arrival from abroad, I re- dustry and thrift and were not in the least | rank of the States of the Union. Imperial helped by a protective tariff. Let us see. in extent, the Pacific slope is destined to For twenty years preceding the enactment | be imperial in the strength and splendor of

ception of a short period of between three | Fellow-citizens of Maine, I have said and four years in 1842-46, the country was nothing as yet specially concerning our that country as large a sum to their credit under a low revenue tariff, precisely of the own State. Argument is not in fact needas did the wage-workers of the compara- kind now recommended by President ful in the presence of these thousands of Cleveland and approved by the Democratic | witnesses to the progress which she has party in Congress. At the end of that | made since 1869. Upheld, encouraged, stimperiod the savings banks of New York and | ulated by the protective system, Maine has New England had total deposits of one increased her wealth more than threefold, hundred and forty-nine millions of dollars and is daily progressing in an even (\$149,000,000). Allowing the wage-workers | more rapid ratio. But our progress is of that day to have the same proportion of | now to be arrested, our property threattarger aggregation of money in the savings | the total deposits as they now have, their | ened, by the recommendation of the Presishare would be ninety-seven million dol- | dent of the United States and the action of lars (\$97,000,000). We are now in the the Democratic party in Congress. The twenty-eighth year of a protective tariff, en- tariff bill which the Democratic House has acted by a Republican Congress, and made | sent to the Republican Senate impairs every | each 12 more effective from year to year as indus- industrial interest in Maine, and even making my statement, and I confined my- trial experience enabled Congress from threatens the destruction of some. From four hundred different trades and articles of ther comment. time to time to correct and adjust its work- the granite quarries on our coast to the daily use. Britain and Ireland, and the amount to the ings. How, then, stands the matter at the lumber camps in our forests, from the cotton factories of New York and Androswage-workers of New York and New En- coggin to the starch factories of Aroostock, my speech in the very papers that after- gland have \$715,000,000 to their credit, from the wool growers of the Hill country or nearly eight times the amount to the lime burners of the Penobscot Bay, gained under twenty-eight years of free every pursuit of our people will be injuriously affected by what seems to be almost lation of the seven States at the close of the malignity of the proposed legislation. land, and in doing so I will use dollars in- the long era of free trule was 7,250,000. What has Maine done that the Democratic and their population in this twenty-eighth party should be allowed to cripple and to destroy her great material interests? and I will give the British depositors an | 900,000. The wage-workers of these States | For all the radical changes in our complex advantage of 3 per cent in reckoning the toiling under a revenue tariff such as is industrial system which President Cleverecommended by the President had earned land recommends and which the Demo a surplus amounting to \$13.50 for each per- cratic House has seconded, the one wage-workers for the later period under a that the tariff system had produced any Republican Secretary that has ever would have been steadily employed in the been allowed to accumulate to the detrinever have found the "condition" upon section, every State, every class of created wide distress both among the

PRESS POINTS.

them, the great principles and patriotic

for Governor, Edwin C. Burleigh-every

inch a man, and with every breath a stout

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Republican creed is the same now that it has always been, and the Democratic creed is equally unchanged. It is the party of Lincoln, Grant and Logan on one side of the pending National contest, and on the other side the party of Jeff Davis, Lee and Val-

bold, adroit and powerful lieutenacts in the pivotal State of New York. Dan xen ning ran the machine at Albany with all the shrewd deviltry of a Tweed and a Ti. den combined. In New York City, Huber: and Tammany Hall, pulled together for once in earnest, and formed a team which dragged many thousand votes out of the East river, in Brooklyn, Henry Wars Beecher made the utmost of his emotiona energy in pleading the cause of Cleveland with a very different class of voters. All of these men are dead, and they will be

sadly missed by the fat master of the White House this year. platform pledges the party to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the Mormon church There is no doubt but that this means just what it says. In spite of the alliance between the Mormon hierarchy and powerthe Republicans have been able to secure he passage of laws that have put a stop Mormon scourge is a shame and a disgrace to American civilization. It this enlightened and moral nineteenth century we tolerate in the most advanced and progresbarbarian Asiatic civilization of past ages hammedanism that we permit to grow and freedom. A powerful organization hostile full freedom to poison and corrupt the the six New England States and you will with the enactment of the protective stream which pollutes the conscience of the find that the aggregate amount in the saving banks of the seven States to-day is vineyards were everywhere developed and where else.

TWO REVENUE SYSTEMS. Comparison Addressed to the Thinking

Men of the Country. Which is the greater burden on the

trade is to a country. The British Government raised the

lollowing revenue from the sol	irces in-
dicated during the year 1886:	
Customs	\$28,611,510
Excise	127, 209, 610
Income tax	76,236,361
Stamps	58,003,070
House tax	9,336,885
Land tax	5, 115, 980
Post-office	40,813,135
Telegraphs	8,725,981
Crown lands	2,389,100
Interest Suez canal	6,850,400
Miscellaneous	15,097,263
Total income	448,418,915

Population, 36,500,000. Expenses per capita, \$12.28. National debt. \$3,711,497,959, upon which nothing was paid. In the United Kingdom there were 1,342,741 registered paupers, or one to every 26 inhabitants.

The expenses of the Government were \$403,-

508,720.

Internal revenue is collected upon more than

In the same fiscal year, 1886, the revenue of the United States Governmont was as follows: From customs, From sales of public lands...... 1:8.823,191 22 From profits of public lands...... 9.251 983 29 From profits on comage buildon deposits and assays.... From taxes on Notional banks ... From fees-consular, letters, pat-ent and land..... From customs fees, fines, penal-From sales of Indian lands... From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund... From sinking fund for Pacific

317,452 75 94,289 78 surveying public lands. From revenues of the District of From miscellaneous sources ... Total ordinary receipts. \$871,403,277 65 The expenditures of the United States for the same year were as follows:

6,194,522 69 For Indian service..... For pensions.... For the military establishment including rivers and harbors and For the navai e-tablishment, including vessels, machinery and

.. \$22,072,436 27

For e vil expenses.....

For foreign intercourse

including public buildings, light-

Total or 1 mary expenditures. \$315,835,428 12

... \$55,567,849 54 from the cash balance in the Treasury of 880,023,370 00 Expense of Government, \$212,364,331.

Population, (0,000,:00. Expense per capita, #3.54. National debt about \$1,300,000,000. Paid on debt and in Treasury, \$103,471,097. Census of 1880 shows one pauper to each 113 internal revenue collected on whisky and to-

Any thinking man can study these figures with profit to himself. The derstand the excellence of their protective system, or they would not entertain a proposition to change it -

SUPPORTING HARRISON. Independent Papers of New York for the

Republican Ticket. The Rochester (N. Y.) Volksblatt, an able German newspaper, that supported Cleveland in 1884, has come out for Harrison and protection. It is disgusted at Cleveland's disregard of gate expression of Maine's opinion will be his reform pledges, in securing a restand the free-trade Mills bill. On this

The Mills bill, representing the principles laid down by Mr. Cleveland, in his message on the tariff question, significant nothing less than the ruen of our industries. A revision of the tariff, giving all the advantages to the South, and paralyzing or crippling the industries of the North. We can not possibly advocate record, and in every purpose that inspires | protection for the South and free trade for he North-this is the long and the short of the Cleveland-Mills so-called tariff reform. This is by no means imagination, and we have no des re to frighten any body, but it is a complete reality, and, therefore, the irresistible land to the last.

In this position the Volksblatt, doubtless, represents a large proportion of the reading, thinking German-American population. Its desertion is only another evidence of the unmislandighan. One or the other is to rule | takable drift of things in New York. known views and desires; and it is for the enough New York Democrats to ex-American people we seede which it shall tinguish Cleveland's puny majority in 1884 several times over, have already Cleveland Leader: Green Cleveland, announced themselves for Harrison and President of the United States and boss of protection. Four of the most influenthe whole sum of \$520,000,000 in the sav Southern States, or to describe them more in the possession of several exceedingly outside of New York City, all of which supported Cleveland in 1884, are now They are the Buffalo News, the Syracuse Herald, the Utica Press and the O. Thompson and John Kelly, the auto Rochester Volksblatt. The New York cratic leaders of the County Democracy | Independent, an able independent religious journal that supported St. John in 1884, is now for Harrison and slums of Manhattan Island. Across the Morton. Besides these, the independent Democratic Rochester Post-Express and the Democratic Albany Times are mercilessly stabbing Cleveland in the back, although nominally supporting him. The effect of such a change as this in the independent press can not Minneapolis Tribune: The Republican be mistaken. The influence of the seven papers named will at a reasonable estimate mean a loss of ten thousand votes to the Democratic Presidential ticket. What is more serious, to the open practice of polygamy. The in 1884 is out for Cleveland this year. The change is all the other way. Not even the most unscrupulous use of sive country on the globe a relic of semi- of boodle in the slums of New York years since that money power of this York for Cleveland, and such work as that will make his "reform record" look even more ridiculous than it does now .- Cleveland Leader.

PRETTY CLEAR EVIDENCE. Prohibitionist Brooks' Rebel Speech at Decatur Correctly Reported.

The recent utterance of Dr. John A. people, to raise the revenue for the Brooks, the Prohibitionist candidate that the doctors and mental physicians Nation's expenses by a protective for Vice-President, at Decatur, Ill., in are able to find detailed indications as tariff, or by the English system? which he "thanked God he had never to the circumstances under which sui-Here are the figures for the United been a Republican," has called forth so cides take place. Unfortunately, the States and England, for the fiscal year | many inquiries from all portions of the | number of self-murderers in this coun-1886, from the official statistics. Every country that to satisfy them the affi- try increases from year to year without friend of protection should preserve it davit of Mr. John J. H. Young, Jr., interruption. After having been, as as showing the real burden which free the city editor of the Decatur Daily an annual average, 5,276 from 1871 to Republican, has been procured and is 1875 and 6,258 in 1876-1880, the number herewith appended. Plenty of affi- rose to 6,741 in 1881, to 7,213 in 1882, davits could be procured to the same to 7,267 in 1883, to 7,572 in 1884 to effect, but as Dr. Brooks admitted in 7,902 in 1885, and to 8,187 in 1886. This his speech at Bloomington, Ill., two means a rate of 21 suicides for every days later, that he had made the as- 100,000 inhabitants. The department sertion referred to, it is hardly neces- of the Seine appears for 18 per cent. of sary to multiply statements, though the total-1,454, or 49 per 100,000 intwo are added to show that others habitants. heard the language—one from Rev. S. P. Hoy, who has always been an anti- far less degree than men-1,716 (21 per saloon Republican, and one from L. F. cent.), instead of 6,471 (79 per cent.) Muzzy, Esq., who represented the Sec- and yet the census returns show that ond ward of Decatur as an anti-saloon | the two sexes are about equally divided alderman in the City Council for six in this country. The frequency of suiyears. The denial of Dr. Brooks, as to cide increases with the age, as the folthe report published in the Chicago lowing table will show: papers, is as to "the intention of the Under is years of age 63 or 5 per cent. statement made," and does not deny 16 to 21 years of age Those receiving out-door relief and not regist the language, and coming as it did as to 30 years of age........ tered brings the number up to one pauper to after the acknowledgment in the Bloomington speech, requires no fur- 50 to 60 years of age 1, 686 or 21 percent.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, MACON COUNTY, SS -John J. H. Young, Jr., being first duty sworn, Iil., since 1856. I am by occupation a newscatur, Ill., during the month of July, 1888. I 2,835,851 18 was at the said camp-meeting on the afternoon dren, 1,210, or 15 per cent.; widowers, publicans. At said time and place Dr. John A. "I have lived in the South and I owned slaves \$14,793 13 prayed for the success of the Confederate in the country and 3,838, or 48 per have been a Democrat, but, thank God"—here the speakershook his head, at the same time in which no particulars are forthcomof Dr Brooks was taken down by him at the time of delivery as a reporter for the press. JOHN J. L. YOUNG, JR.

> day of August, A. D. 1888. THOMAS LEE.

> Notary Public for Macon County, Ill. and say that they were present at the Prohibetion camp-meeting, Decatur, Ill., July 25, 1888. and heard the speech delivered by Dr. John A. in the affidavit of J. J. H. Young, Jr. is correct. L. F. MUZZY. SIMON P. HOY.

> Subscribed and sworn to before me by L. F. GEORGE P. HARDY. gust, A. D. 1888. County Cierk, Macon County, Ill.

NOTES OF THE DAY. Cleveland's

-N. Y. Tribune.

Pall Mall Gazette. too well to make such a course safe, other means, 2 per cent. and the other that they know Voor- As to the presumed causes of suicide, hees too well to believe him .- Indian- to judge from the legal inquiries which apolis Journal.

he has not acquitted himself with a high | disappointment in love, jealousy; etc., order of ability. He has proved him- 4 per cent.; drunkeness, 12 per cent.; self to be equal to every demand made desire to escape judicial inquiries, 3 upon him, and he will make a model per cent.; physical suffering, 18 per Vice-President of the United States - cent.; various causes 5 per cent.; men-Troy (N. Y.) Telegram.

the Presidential office he enjoyed conclusions from the foregoing statissome credit for courage. It was ties and to tell us the true signification gained by following a line which polit- of the above figures relating to suicide. ical cunning had suggested to him; and | -Cor. Leeds Mercury. the time he spent at Albany was too brief for its dissipation. But since he attained the higher Executive chair he has shown in numerous ways how deficient he is in both daring and steadfastness .- Syracuse Standard.

egic of facts compels us to oppose Mr. Cleve- way to facts and figures bearing on diffusing itself naturally and justly. the country .- Minneapolis Journal.

land's character appears strikingly in unmixed blessing. his permitting a river and harbor bill | We ought to rejoice that the desire appropriating \$22,000,000 to become a of wealth is so universal and so strong. law without his signature after veto- It keeps the vast machinery of the ing a bill of the same kind, but appro- world going. It has suggested the priating only two-thirds as much most beneficent enterprises and the money, in the previous Congress. If | most useful improvements. We owe to | advantage, and as they may be lined, it were right to veto the previous river | it the fact that a man who can earn one | and harbor bill, it was Grover's duty dollar a day can be better lodged, betto veto the present and greater one. ter fed, Letter clothed, better taught, vigorously opposing his re-election. If he had changed his views on bills than kings and nobles could five hunof this kind he should have signed the dred years ago. present bill. He did not have the courage to do either, and it is a question whether he knew he was wrong riches. This truth is wonderfully il- the crowns constantly growing lower. before or knows he is wrong at this lustrated in the history of some families White tulle is used with a lavish hand time.-Pittsburgh Press (Ind.).

The Democratic Mascot. the Democracy is receiving no acces- angles and not unfrequently come to a about the store entrance, a bright reason that they are not so ephemeral sions that can counteract this loss. As turn in the opposite direction. If penny. The trade having been conyet no journal of any importance in superstition. or in other words, the cluded, the thrifty Astor said to the N. Y. Post. ew York State that supported Blaine stars of destiny give a true forecast of little fellow: "Johnny, you've played the events in the year of 1888, Grover Cleveland will be defeated. The astrologers who reckon great events spoils, and an unblushing application from the planets discovered several City and Brooklyn can carry New country would go down in 1888. Many, pocket, walked off. He became a very very many of the predictions then made have since been proven true. Cleveland's luck without morals, mercy or merit, has elevated him from a third rate lawyer in Buffalo to the Cleveland's "bravery" was Presidential chair. When the money again illustrated when he ran away power goes down Cleveland will disfrom the River and Harbor bill. He appear like a bubble from the cessdidn't dare veto it, and was afraid to pool of corruption. - Three Eiver (Mich.) News Reporter.

SUICIDES IN FRANCE. Women Less Inclined to Destroy Their

Lives Than Men. It is solely in the criminal statistics

Women have recourse to suicide in a

21 to 25 years of age..... 40 to 50 years of are 1. 431 or 18 per cent. 50 years and over..... 2 25 or25 percent It has been impossible to fix the age

of 115 suicides. Information was inupon his oath deposes and says: I am thirty- complete with respect to 280 individseven years of age, and have lived in Decatur, uals, but the other suicides are classified paper reporter, and in that capacity attended as follows: Bachelors, 2,895, or 37 per the series of meetings of the National Prohibi- cent.: married, having children, 2,446, tion camp-meeting held at Oakland Park, De- or S1 per cent.; married, without chilof Thursday, July 26, 1888, when there was a having children, 880, or 11 per cent.; large crowd present, many of whom were Re- widowers, without children, 476, or 6 Brooks, the ex-Confederate Prohibition candidate for Vice-President, addressed the meeting | cides, it has been proved at the inquests, and gave utterance to the following language: or in connection with judicial proceedthere. I sympathized with the South and ings, that 4,233, or 52 per cent., lived cause, but my prayers were not answered. I cent., in towns: there were 116 cases raising his arm and shaking his finger at the ling. It must not be forgotten, howaudience—"I have never been a Republican. I will never have that sin to answer for." ever, that the population of the cities Affinit further states that the above language amounts to barely a third of the entire population of France.

The 8,187 suicides were of the follow-Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th ling professions: Agriculture, 2,621, or 32 per cent.; industrial workmen, 2,358, or 29 per cent.; shookeepers and man-State of Illinois, Macon County, ss.-L. F. ufacturers, 1,030, or 13 per cent; landed Muzzy and S. P. Hoy, being duly sworn, depose proprietors, persons of independent means, or members of the liberal professions, 985, or 12 per cent; servants. Brooks that day. The language above quoted 514, or 6 per cent; without any known occupation, 679, or 8 per cent.

But the general results of the census of 1885 not having yet been published, Muzzy and Simon P. Hoy this 13th day of Au- it is impossible to determine in what proportion each of these classes attains heavy, but this, compact as it gets the average length of life. Suicides under this system of little titlage. are always more numerous in spring vields quite as well as any of the melcent.) than in winter (22 per cent.) and in autumn (21 per cent.) As is English free traders would be always the case, the greatest number well advised if they moderated the of suicides were by hanging-42 per ecstasy of their jubilation over Presi- cent; then follow drowning, 22 per dent Cleveland's message. - London | cent; deaths by fire arms, 13 per cent.; cases of asphyxia by charcoal, 8 per Mr. Voorhees does not indulge cent.; cases of voluntary falls from in personal abuse of General Harrison | high buildings, 3 per cent.; poison, 2 in Indiana for two reasons-one that per cent.; the employment of a sharp the people know Harrison's character instrument, 2 per cent.; and every

are held, they may be divided into There is no position to which eight principal groups: Poverty, 15 tal attacks, 28 per cent. It is for the When Grover Cleveland came to doctors and mental physicians to draw

DOES WEALTH CORRUPT?

Walter Scott's Theory That Saving, Not Getting, Is the Mother of Riches. Wealth is said to corrupt our species.

We do not believe it. Wealth is one The present campaign is pre- of the great civilizers of man. Wealth eminently the battle of labor. Old is- corrupts when it is suddenly got, or sues are eliminated to a great extent, unjustly distributed; when, owing to and the threadbare arguments of senti- monopolies or entails, or some other mentality and prejudice have given barbarous system, it is prevented from the condition of American labor. In But where all have an equal chance; no previous campaign has it been made where all start nearly even; where all so plain that the prosperity of labor is have a certain degree of instruction to but another word for the prosperity of begin with; where superior skill and virtue alone give one man an advan-The pusillanimity of Cleve- tage over another, there wealth is an

Sir Walter Scott truly says that saying, not getting, is the mother of trary, are spreading, the brims wider, once poor but now noted for their

The Democratic party has bartered so well known as himself, but who flowers are increasing, worn at wedaway its principles, name and fame possessed in an eminent degree the pedings and garden parties, and these are from Jefferson and Wall street and culiar characteristic of the family-the charming. One composed of pale pink the solid South for a candidate who art of saving money. It is told of him rosebuds over lace with a coronel of has nothing to commend him but the by an old New Yorker, that intending black velvet was very elegant. Flower prestige of luck. A creature of luck, a to operate upon the feelings of an ac- bonnets are invariably worn without tool of Wall street, has the Democratic | quaintance of whom he was about to | strings, and carnations, four o'clocks, party in his coat-tail pocket. Luck, make some purchases, he gave to the roses and buds, daisies, and geranium like other superstitions, has sharp son of the latter, who was playing blossoms are chosen for these, for the mit the penny long enough; give it back to me."

Johnny, much surprised and not a little disheartened, handed over the penny, and Astor, depositing it in his rich man. - N. Y. Ledger.

-San Francisco claims it takes less police force in proportion to population to preserve order in that city than ing. What made you repeat your it does in New York, Philadelphia, crime?" Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore or Cincinnati. Yet the orig- git back de money I paid fur de fine ef inal population of that city came from I doan steal some moah."-Texas Siftevery portion of the world.

SMALL-FRUIT CULTURE.

Following Nature's Methods of Manuelog and Mulching.

To preserve moisture and coolness n the soil is a prime necessity in smallfruit culture. In my experience I find manure and soil-stirring of decidedly secondary importance. These fruits do not draw hard on those manurial elements which are necessary for full crops of cereals, and they don't require and don't like to be pushed into rapid. succulent, tender growth, like most vegetables. I have, for several years, looked rather to Natures' own process of culture than to any theories of man's device; for these are continually tripping while Nature's growths are everywhere healthful and strong where not interfered with by man or his domestic animals. Nature does not plow except by means of the frost, nor manure except with the leaves and other wastes of growth, and with the slow weatherings of the rocks.

I have been imitating this simple course. The raspberry rows that have been kept mulched for five or six years, mostly with their own prunnings, sheared off in lengths straight enough to lie close and flat, have done admiraably well without any tillage, more than now and then here and there to. scuffle out incipient weeds, of which there are almost none, and redundant suckers which are rubbed out as soon as they show their noses. Quite a layer of black mold has already accumulated on the surface, and, without any digging or soil-stirring at all, the growth is so strong that Cuthberts become top-heavy, and many canes grow too large to mature well, and I am giving precedence to the trim, crect, clean, well-ripening Marlboro.

I treat strawberry beds quite simiarly, using no raw stable manure, I introduce no weed seeds and I take care to grow none of my own. I mulch well before Christmas with tan or saw-dust which, remaining on the top, does not sour but in one year becomes so carbonized as to do no apparent harm if dug into the soil. One bed of Cumberland has not been dug or replanted for eight years, and is now as well set with strong, healthy-looking plants as most others. As soon as practicable after picking is over, the old exhausted plants are chopped out and their runners thinned to eighteen or twenty inches apart. This is heroic work, and seems to leave nothing but devastation, but it is rapidly done, and when the autumn rains come strong. new growth sets in, and I take care that there is no competing growth. The soil is mostly clay, some of it lower loam. This method of culture is well suited for female fruit growers, as there is very little heavy labor attending it, but there is never any lack of something to do, except just in the hottest of the summer and the dead of the winter.-Cor. Rural New Yorker.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Popular Dress Materials, Stylish Draperies and Lovely Dress Bonnets.

The serviceable light-weight Shetland tweeds and Irish homespun stuffs woven by hand from undyed wool are the best of their kind. Nothing can be more appropriate or suitable for a traveling dress or utility gown for the Mr. Morton has been called in which per cent.; family troubles, 15 per cent.; beach during the changeable summer and early autumn months, and they wear so well that their original cost is very soon repaid. A good quality of English serge is also an excellent "stand-by," and gowns made of any of these materials are extremely simple in style. A plain round skirt, long drapery finished with a deep hem, and a bodice in tailor style, with a bit of silk passementerie trimming the fronts, collar and sleeves.

Draperies continue long, and in arrangement appear simple, but this very simplicity requires a skilled hand. Dress collars are far less high, some going to the other extreme, and on many new bodices end where the high military collar formerly began, and the line of the throat is left uncovered. A full Stuart frill of rich, wide lace falls over the edge of the corsage. It seems almost needless to add the caution that this style of bodice is only becoming to women who have round, white, and well-shaped throats-a charm sufficiently rare, after the twenties are past, to warrant this hint. But even if possessing a pretty throat, the style is more suitable for young girls. However, maturer women need not hide this gift of nature under the high officer's collar, for Medici collars that are high in the back and open slightly in front, falling back from the neck, are admirable for revealing a pretty one to color, a great aid to the complexion, is thus at disposal.

Dress bonnets are now really nothing more than dainty headdresses-a bit of crowning finish to the toilet-so small have they become. Hats, on the conon summer hats, and hazel nuts, green acorns, and trails of hops are very John Jacob Astor had a brother, not fashionably worn. Bonnets of natural

Why He Stole Again

'You were up before me about two

"Yes, sah." "For stealing?" "Yes, sah."

"And you were fined." "Dat's so."

"And here you are up again for steal-

"Huh! how does yer 'spect me ter